...Register.

...1831. NO. 995.

...

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the ... Assembly of the State of ...

Gentlemen,

Among the ... rived from the establishment of the ... pendence of our country, may justly be enumerated the free elections and constitutional meeting of the Representatives of the people. Selected from every section of the State, accurately acquainted with the occurrences which have taken place in their respective districts, familiar with the condition of their constituents, and coming to the seat of government clothed with ample powers to remedy the grievances under which the people labor, they present one of the most cheering and interesting characteristics of our peculiar form of government. Assembling under such circumstances, when we are assured that crops of all kinds have been abundant, and that the means of subsistence and comfort are thereby secured to every citizen of the State, and when the ordinary share of health crowns our enjoyments, we have abundant reason to be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for those inestimable blessings, and to pray that they may be continued to us, and perpetuated to our children.

The satisfaction which I should have felt on meeting with the Legislature at this time, is somewhat abated by the accident that caused the destruction of the State House, which had been repaired in a faithful and masterly manner, and nearly completed, under the provisions of the act of the last session. By this casualty the State has been deprived of the convenient halls provided for the accommodation of the Legislative body, together with the adjoining offices and the public Library. The fine marble statue of Washington, by Canova, has also been much mutilated, and a considerable portion of the ornaments and furniture of the building has been destroyed. The injury to the Statue is to be regretted, as it was the work of an artist of great celebrity, now no more: But the memory of Washington, the father of his country, will live in the hearts and recollections of all who love liberty, in every part of the globe, and needs no artificial monument to revive or to perpetuate the glory of his achievements.

With respect to the loss of the building itself, it is my opinion, fortified by that of better judges, that, under all circumstances, it is not to be considered as a public calamity. Such were the defects in the construction of the old walls, erected in 1794, that it is very probable that a part of the building would have fallen in a few years, and perhaps caused the death of many of the assembled Representatives.

Immediately after the destruction of the State House, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this city, with a public spirit which reflects great credit upon their liberality, tendered the use of their meeting house for the accommodation of the House of Commons, and their session room for the Senate. Without determining positively in this case, but leaving the members to decide hereafter for themselves, I have considered it my duty, under existing circumstances, to make a temporary preparation, and to tender the Government House to the Legislature, which, being the property of the State, may probably be so altered as to answer the purpose of holding their session, until an appropriation shall be made and a suitable building erected. In this arrangement, my only object has been to provide for your comfort during the session. I have totally disregarded my own convenience, in order that, by tendering the Government House, I might be enabled to accommodate the Legislature in the best possible manner the nature of the case will admit.

In relation to our Internal concerns, I have to observe, that it would be impossible to conceal from the world, and needless to disguise from ourselves, the fact, that a certain class of the population of the State have become more discontented and ungovernable than heretofore. Fanatics of their own complexion, and other incendiaries, have fomented these discontents, and have incited them, in many instances, to enter into conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. To guard against these evils, which in all probability will continue, the utmost caution and prudence are necessary. Restrictive laws have been enacted without producing the desired effect; and the crimes committed in a late insurrection in an adjoining State, would seem to require further and early attention to this ... It is probably known to ... Trustees of the Univer... by the last Legislature from this country, so that the whole remains subject to further legislative disposition. The most important item of property transferred by the Legislature to the corporation by whose management the Literary Fund has been committed, are the swamp lands belonging to the State. These lands are believed by many intelligent individuals to be of immense value, and their improvement to be an object second only in importance to the opening and improvement of Roanoke Inlet. It is unnecessary, I am certain, to dwell upon the advantages which would result from the former. They are apparent to all. To convert a dreary waste of waters and marshes into a habitable and fertile region, to insure the means of sustenance and comfort for an immensely increased population, and to give health to a section of country which needs no other blessing, are the certain rewards of a successful attempt at improvement. To your wisdom it is submitted, whether such advantages, which, if attained, do not end with themselves, but tend to the enlargement of a fund which may justly be regarded as the orphan's legacy, will not justify, and does not demand, a full and early experiment to test the practicability of the measure.

To provide for the improvement of the State, and for the convenience and prosperity of its citizens, by the construction of roads and canals and the opening of rivers, by all practical means, is so obviously the duty of the representatives of the people, and has been so often noticed by my predecessors in office, that I deem it unnecessary to make any further and special recommendation on that subject; and I am pleased to see that individual enterprize is taking that direction, which, I have no doubt, will be properly encouraged.

It is to me a source of much gratification to have observed, and to have it in my power to state, that the excitement which seems to pervade a sister State, upon the subject of the Tariff, has effected little change in the opinions of the citizens of North Carolina. With regard to the policy of that measure, there is, so far as my information extends a perfect union of sentiment. All deprecate it, as unequal in its operation, and destructive of the interests of the Southern planter. The period, however, has not yet arrived, which, in the judgement of this community, authorises the adoption of doctrines subversive, in their nature, of all order, and manifestly tending to weaken, if not destroy, our whole system of government. This State is justly proud of having given the first legislative sanction to the spirit of the Revolution. The same love of national liberty which prompted this high example, induced our revolutionary statesmen, to consider attentively and anxiously the form of government proposed for their adoption. Satisfied, after full investigation by successive Conventions, that no powers were delegated but such as were essential to the existence and preservation of the Union, it is no matter of surprise that they and their children should support and defend the compact, and neither seek nor desire a remedy beyond it. A new Congress is about to assemble. The same spirit of compromise which adopted the Constitution, must preserve it, or the question whether man is worthy and capable of self-government remains yet to be solved. The patriotism of the country looks with confidence to the councils of the nation for a wise and liberal system of policy, and will not hastily arrive at the conclusion that the perils of the Revolution were fruitless and vain.

A resolution of the last General Assembly directed the Governor to "cause to be published in pamphlet form a Report relative to the Declaration of Independence by a Committee of Mecklenburg county, with the documents accompanying the same; and also the Journal of the Provincial Assembly of 1776; together with the Proceedings of the Cumberland Association." This publication has been made in a manner, I trust, which will meet with the approbation of the Legislature; and the copies have been distributed in the manner directed.

The agency for adjusting and settling the claim of North Carolina upon the General Government, for expenditures made during the late war in defence of the country, was discontinued by a resolution of the last General Assembly, and our Senators in Congress instructed to urge the speedy payment of the said claim. As this is a matter of considerable importance to the State, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War ... subject, and have received ... assurance that the ... attended to.

I have received from the ... York the ... of that State, accompanied by a ... of ... county. Several of my predecessors ... suitable action for similar ... tions. I have only to add, that a ... North Carolina ... promptitude will be ... that the ... Assembly ... duties.

... the adjournment of the last ... I have received ... Governors of ... with a request that they ... for your consideration. ... relate to the North ... the United States, of the ... of 1820; and the power of the General Government to make appropriations for internal improvements. Those from Vermont relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by other States. Those from New Hampshire relate to the organization of the militia. Those from Massachusetts relate to the organization of the militia, and to the proceedings of the government of Georgia. Those from Connecticut relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by other States; to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society; and to the judicial power of the United States. Those from Ohio relate to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society. Those from Deleware relate to the public lands of the United States; to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution; to the Tariff and internal improvements; and to the nomination of a president of the United States. These several communications will be found, with their appropriate endorsements, in a file now laid before you, marked A.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, received during the recess of the Legislature, are also laid before you, and will be found in the file marked B.

The file marked C, Contains two incendiary publications, received through the medium of the post office.

Believing that this Assembly will have much to do in providing for the security of the people; in providing for its own future accommodation; and for the establishment of a new Bank; or so directing the application of banking capital, so as to secure a sound circulating currency; and in preventing the injury to individuals, which must otherwise follow, when the charters of the present banks shall expire, these being primary objects for the consideration of the Legislature, I have declined making recommendations, which I had contemplated, relative to the situation of the University and the establishment of of common shools, and to the condition of that portion of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that remain within the limits of North Carolina, I am unwilling, however to close this communication without adverting to the administration of the General Government of the United States, and congratulating you upon the prosperous condition of our national concerns. Our foreign negociations have been fortunate and successful beyond all former example—our differences with other powers have been settled—our commerce is uninterrupted—our flag respected—our commercial intercourse with the West Indies restored—new sources are opened for mercantile enterprize; and large sums of money secured, or received from foreign nations, as indemfication to our merchants for property unlawfully seized. Many of the Indian tribes are peaceably removing to places, whence they cannot annoy us, and will not themselves be injured or interrupted. We are at peace with the world, and our national debt nearly paid off. Secure in such inestimable advantages, I would ask, for what purpose are we urged to change an administration, that has been so benificially employed for our common welfare? Of what consequence is it to the people of the United States, that some of the subordinate officers of government have been dismissed by General Jackson, provided the duties required are faithfully performed by their successors? Then let us not rashly aid in the attempt to disturb this prosperous condition of our affairs, by endeavoring to place them in untried hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
MONTFORT STOKES.

Executive Office, N. C.
November 22d, 1831.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 21.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina, both Houses assembled in the respective chambers prepared for their accommodation in the Government House precisely at half past two o'clock.

SENATE.

The names of the Senators all being called over, nearly all the members answered to their names, produced their credentials, and having the usual oaths administered to them by Johnston Busbee, Esq. took their seats.

Mr. Dick then moved that David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Rowan, be appointed Speaker of the Senate; and on motion of Mr. Williams of Franklin, the name of Wm. D. Moseley, Esq. the Senator from the county of Tenoir, was added to the nomination. An election by ballot thereupon took place, Messrs. Dick and Williams of Franklin, being appointed superintendents to conduct it, on motion of Mr. Wilson. These gentlemen reported that David F. Caldwell, Esq. was duly elected; in which the Senate concurred. The ballots were

For Caldwell,	38
Moseley,	20
Majority,	18

Mr. Caldwell was then conducted to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Dick; from whence he addressed the House in nearly the following words;

Gentlemen.—I take pleasure in returning you my ... for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations during the present session. It has seldom, perhaps never, fallen to the lot of any public man, to have his services rewarded with universal approbation. In the discharge of the duties assigned me, I shall strenuously consult that unerring oracle which finds a place in every man's bosom. The station you have assigned me is an honorable and a responsible one; so gentlemen is your station an honorable and a responsible one. You have in charge the interest of one of the greatest States in this confederacy; you constitute in part the grand inquest of the State. On you devolves the duty of inquiring into the evils which exist, and of remedying those evils. Looking into the history of our sister States at the present day, we see them outstripping all past time in improving their condition. Let us imitate, if not outrun them in their noble career. In doing so we shall elevate the character of North Carolina, promote the interest of our constituents, and confer immortal honor on ourselves. Living, as we do, under the best government on earth, administered by our own servants, strictly republican in its character, one which had its origin in that exalted spirit of freedom which gave birth to the revolution, let us cherish that government; let us, if possible, avoid those collisions and conflicts which have buried in eternal ruin the republics of all past ages.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, Samuel F. Patterson, was appointed Principal Clerk, and Wm J. Cowan Clerk Assistant.

Thomas B. Wheeler was then appointed Door Keeper & Green Hill, assistant Door Keeper.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Speight, ordered that the Rules of Order and Decorum of the last session, be adopted for the government of the Senate during the present session; and, on motion of Mr. Hawkins, ordered that they be printed together with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that House that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Wednesday, Nov 23.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that it was organized, and had appointed Charles Fisher, Esq. Speaker, Charles Manly, Principal Clerk &c. &c.

Thos. Marshall, Senator from the county of Carteret, appeared, produced

the credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

The motion of Mr. Hoyle, to appoint a committee to inform the House of Commons in due time that the two Houses should proceed to make the [illegible] arrangements for the appointment,

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing that a joint select committee be appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature, and of immediate to receive any communication he may think proper to make; and stating that Messrs. Wilson and Davidson are appointed to form the committee on the part of that house; which proposition was agreed to by the Senate, and a message sent to the House of Commons informing them thereof, and stating that Messrs. M'Farland and Boddie are appointed to form the committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was likewise received from the Commons, proposing that a joint committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the house in which the Legislature is now convened is within the limits of the City of Raleigh, and if not, whether they can hold their sessions at any place without said limits, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this State; and stating that Messrs. Mebane, Haywood and Crump form the said committee on the part of the House; which proposition was agreed to and Messrs. Seawell, Toomer and Steed were appointed on said Committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was already received from the Commons, agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to ballot for three engrosing Clerks, and stating the committee that would attend the Senate to conduct the balloting on the part of that House.

The Senate then appointed a committee on its behalf, and apprised the Commons of the fact.

Mr. Mosely moved that the Senate do now proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees. The question was taken thereon and it was decided in the affirmative; and the following committees were accordingly appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, Cooper of Martin, Askew, Campbell, Howell, Allen, Elliott, Moye of Pitt.

Judiciary—Messrs. Dick, Williams, Skinner, Miller, Toomer, Gwinn, Seawell Speight.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Caldwell, Hayley, Pool, Hall, Tyson, Ray, Kerr, M'Daniel.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Melchor, Boddie, Montgomery of Hertford, Simmons, Marshall of Anson, Hoke, Montgomery of Orange, Moye, of Greene.

Finance—On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Kendall, Hawkins, Brownrigg, Gilmore, M'Farland, Martin of Wilkes, Steed, Thompson.

The Speaker laid before the Senate sundry documents, contesting the election of Jesse Cooper, the sitting member from the county of Martin.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that the said documents be laid on the table.

Mr. Hill, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for engrossing Clerks, reported the election of John W. Covington and Daniel Coleman.

Mr. M'Farland, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, said that the committee were authorised to state that he would make a communication to the Legislature at 1 o'clock this day.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Allen introduced a Bill for a new county to be formed out of parts of Burke and Buncombe, to be called the 'county of Yancey. Mr. A. remarked, that this was not a new subject—it had been before the Legislature for 9 or 10 years, at the annual expense to the State, of about $1000. That it had engaged the talents of both House on both sides of the question.—He stated that it was but right the people of these counties should be relieved from the great difficulties they endured in discharging those duties the laws imposed on them, and he asked the Senate to allow the Bill to pass its first reading. The bill was then passed for the first time; Mr. Allen then rose, and stated, that on Tuesday next, he would call for the second reading of the Bill, when he promised to show greater reasons than those contained in the memorial on which the bill was formed, why the county should be formed.

Mr. Mosely moved that the papers relative to the contested seat of Mr. Cooper, the Senator from Martin, be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

Friday Nov. 25.

But little business was brought forward to day in the Senate.

Mr. Seawell introduced a Bill making an appropriation for rebuilding the State House which passed its 1st. reading.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham, a Resolution that the Judiciary Committee be requested to enquire into, and report on the expediency of amending the Laws relative to usury.

Resignations and messages were received to day.

Saturday Nov. 26.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange, introduced a resolution to-day, authorizing and empowering the public Treasurer, to procure specie change of the U. States' Coin, at his discretion to the amount of $10,000 provided the expenses did not exceed 2½ per cent.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Franklin, it was ordered that the Speaker [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Allen [illegible] of Burke and Buncombe and [illegible] to be called [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill [illegible] of an act of this session to authorize Lunatics to take [illegible] which passed the third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Speight offered a resolution authorizing the Clerks of both Houses to procure three copies of the Laws of this state, and of reporting the revisal, for each House, and authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay for them, which resolution was also [illegible] ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 21.

A quorum being present, and the oaths of qualification having been administered to the members by John C. Stedman, Esq. the House proceeded to the election of Speaker; when Mr. Singleton nominated Charles Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, for that appointment. Mr. A. W. Wooten moved that the name of Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq. of Edenton, and Mr. M'Millan moved the name of Louis D. Henry, Esq. of Fayetteville, be added to the nomination. An Election by ballot thereupon took place under the superintendence of Messrs. Singleton and M'Millan, who upon counting out the votes, reported that Mr. Fisher had received 29, Mr. Henry 47, and Mr. Sawyer 47. Neither of the gentlemen in nomination having received a majority there was no election. Mr. Sawyer thereupon returned his acknowledgements, in a brief, but pertinent address, for the support he had received, and withdrew from the contest. The House proceeded again immediately to a second balloting, under the superintendence of the same gentlemen, which resulted as follows: Fisher 67, Henry 57. Mr. Fisher having a majority was declared duly elected, and conducted to the Chair by the committee of balloting; from which he made his acknowledgements to the House in nearly the following terms:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I feel sensibly—deeply impressed, with the honor you have conferred on me. I am aware, gentlemen, that this station, is a post of responsibility, and I know myself too well to believe that I can discharge the duties of it in the manner expected of me, and desired by myself. But so far as a studious and impartial attention to the duties of the chair will enable me to discharge them, that far they shall be discharged. Emphasize, gentlemen, on the word impartial, because as it is one of the most important duties of the chair, so it is always the most difficult. I hold, gentlemen, when a member is placed in the chair over a deliberative body, it is his duty to lay aside personal feelings, prejudices, partialities, and know no man but as a member of the House over which he presides. This course I shall endeavor to pursue. Knowing my own deficiencies, I must bespeak in advance your kind indulgence, and hope that you will not attribute any of my errors to the *will* but to the *judgment*.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, Charles Manly was unanimously appointed principal clerk.

The following persons were nominated as Clerk Assistant: Thos. G. Stone, John C. Stedman, Henry C. Elliott, Edmund B. Freeman, Isaac C. Patridge, Geo. W. Haywood and Wm. Williams.

Tuesday Nov 22d

On motion of Mr. Wyche, Richard Roberts was appointed Door-keeper; and Messrs. Lumsden, Scarborough, Weathers, Cheek, Wilkinson, Cooper, Smith and Goldin[illegible], were nominated for the appointment of Assistant Door-keeper.

On motion by Mr. Bragg,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to prepare rules for the government of this House; and that untill they report, the rules as adopted at the last session be considered as in force.

Messrs. Bragg, Sawyer, Henry, Mebane and McLean, by appointment of the speaker, compose the said committee.

Mr. Leak rose and said, there was a report in circulation that the House was without the proper limits: if that were the fact, the sooner it underwent investigation the better. For, if they were without the corporate limits, every thing now transacted would be useless. He made these remarks to the House in order that it might take the subject into timely consideration. Mr. L. here read the recommendation of the Legislature of 1787, which advised the people of North Carolina to send delegates to the Convention, which was about that period to be holden in Hillsboro', for the purpose of deliberating on the Federal Constitution and for the further purpose of fixing unalterably the seat of Government and its limits. He then expressed a wish to know whether the Legislature was sitting within the limits prescribed by law; for he had his doubts on the matter. The sooner the error (if there were one) should be detected the better.

Mr. Mebane moved that the subject alluded to by Mr. Leak should be referred to the Speaker.

Mr. Haywood said, the rule required ten days' notice to be given; and that having the case the Sheriff could not advertise it, giving such notice. Any member elected under like circumstances, the disputed, would not be entitled to his seat. He took it for granted that 10 days' notice were required; if not, he would withdraw his opposition to the motion.

Mr. Bragg (consulting a law, work,) stated that previous to an annual election of members for the Gen'l Assembly, at least 20 days notice should be given. It appeared to him doubtful whether this particular case could be applied to the general rule before laid down in the clause which he had first read. If the general rule there laid down it could not be applied to this particular case, it was rather to be left to the direction of the house, which had a right to fix any time it thought proper—it being reasonable. It seemed to be the general impression in the house by members of greater experience than himself, that ten days was the time allowed. No time was to be found in the act of Assembly in cases of this kind, and the house would therefore be left to exercise its discretion. That a period should be named, was a matter of some consequence, and he hoped the house would fix some time.

A member (whose name we could not learn) moved that the resolution should lie on the table for the present until the house had an opportunity to refer to the law on the subject; which was negatived and the original motion carried.

On motion by Mr. Wyche, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the organization of this House, and of their readiness to co-operate in the despatch of public business.

After several ineffectual ballotings, John Lumsden was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper.

On the 4th balloting, Edmund B. Freeman was elected Clerk Assistant. The following is the state of the several ballotings.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Stone	44	52	54	61
Freeman	30	35	52	66
Elliot	15	14	withdrawn	
Haywood	17	12	10	withdrawn
Stedman	7	3	withdrawn	
Partridge	7	6	1	
Williams	5	3		

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Mebane moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that an inquiry should be made as to whether this House stood within the limits of the city of Raleigh; and if it did not, whether they were legally located. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Wilson moved that a message be sent to the Governor, informing him of the organization of the House. Agreed to.

The rules, regulations, &c. for the government of the House of Commons were brought up and read, A debate ensued on two or three articles of the rules, which it was proposed to amend. Messrs: Bragg Weaver and Cherry, took part in it: the amendments proposed were rejected, and and the rules, as read, were agreed to almost unanimously.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the rules just adopted, the joint rules of the two houses, and the rules of the Senate, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Bill of Rights be printed, and every member allowed a copy each. The motion was seconded and carried.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition made to that house, respecting the limits of Raleigh, &c.

The Governor's message was read to the house, and it was moved and seconded that it should be sent, with the papers accompanying it, to the Senate, and that each member should be presented with a copy of it.

Two ballotings took place for three Engrossing Clerks; on the first of which John W. Covington and Daniel Coleman were elected; on the second neither of the candidates received a majority. The following is the state of the ballotings:

	1st.	2d.
Covington,	107	
Coleman,	102	
Stone,	81	59
Mock,	46	19
Muse,	79	57
Smith,	81	30
Elliott,	37	22
Holden,		1

Thursday, Nov. 24.

A short discussion took place to day on the amendment of the 36th and 9th rules, which were reported by Mr. Bragg, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare them for the government of the House this Session, in which Messrs. Wyche, Mebane and Cherry took part.

Mr. Mebane introduced a "Bill," to extend to the teachers, and scholars of all the schools in the State, the same privileges and exemptions as were allowed to the University of the State,

[illegible] moved that the House go into [illegible] and appointed [illegible] standing committees [illegible] agreed to. The following are the appointments.

Commerce &c.—Messrs. Haywood, Iredell, Bettie, Nelson, Sherwood, Hunt, Clayton, Blake, Davidson, Bonner.

Propositions & Grievances.—Messrs. Cain, Gullan, Belcher, Toole, Hill, Polk, McMillan, Cowlet, Bragg, Webb.

Education.—Sawyer, Miller, Thompson, Turner, Freeman, Gwynn, Saunders, Monk, McLean, Glenn, Martin, Cowles.

Agriculture.—Skinner, Seawell, Flowers, Howard, Thompson, Boddie, Reed, Garland, Thomas, Abernathy, Brown.

Internal Improvement.—Moore, Long, Pittman, Sauser, Gause, Judkins, Flemming, Henson, Mebane, Weaver, Worth, Barringer, Whitaker.

Privileges and Elections.—Boddick, Crump, Beckwith, Speight, Wright, Davis, Calloway, Morris, Allison, Eagler, Brooks, Doherty, Edmonston.

Friday, Nov. 25.

The resolutions introduced yesterday by Mr. Polk were called up and after a short debate between Messrs. Polk and Mebane, were unanimously adopted:

Mr. Weaver, a resolution on that part of the Governor's message "relative to the Colonization Society," which on motion of Mr. Sawyer, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pearson, a bill to provide for the collection of debts where there is no visible property, which was also read and passed.

Mr. Long moved that the bill for the collection of debts where there were no visible property, be printed and a copy given to each member.

Mr. Wyche was opposed to Mr. Long's motion and made some remarks which we could not hear being in a remote part of the House.

Mr. Haywood, in reply to the gentleman from Granville, Mr. Wyche, said he thought the remarks of that gentleman were arguments in favor of Mr. Long's motion—that as each member would have a bill, he could easily see what alteration the committee might suggest.

The question was put and Mr Long's motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr Bragg the House adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Saturday. Nov. 26.

This morning after the House was called to order, the Assistant clerk reported the following committees as formed by the Speaker, viz:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Henry, Sawyer, O'Brien, Bragg, Haywood, Sumner, Daniel, Pearson and Berringer.

Finance.—Messrs. Wyche, Arrington, Singleton, Townsend, Laspiere, Webb and Coutts.

Military.—Messrs. Arrington, Polk, Nelson, Burgin and Allison.

Mr. Bragg then introduced a Bill, to authorize the filing of petitions in vacation; to hold defendants in petitions to bail; and to authorize the county Courts to issue process to different counties at the same time. The bill passed on the first reading, and on motion of Mr. B. was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Haywood, a Bill to limit the time within which suit may be brought against Bail. [The bill limited the time to three years.]

Mr. Allison introduced a Bill, to repeal part of an Act, passed 1806, to revive the Militia laws relative to Infantry.

Mr. Cox, a Bill to amend the first section of an Act of 1830, to prevent free persons of color from hawking goods.

Mr. Petty, a Bill to lay off a road in Wilkes.

Mr. Emmet, a Bill to incorporate the Wilkes county Volunteer Artillery... All which were read, and passed the first time.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a Bill, to ensure the fair valuation of Lands, when given in for Taxation. This bill passed its first reading; and

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Freeman moved that it be printed; which was agreed to.

A debate of some length arose upon the question to which committee the bill ought to be referred. Some thought it ought to be referred to the Judiciary committee, Some to the committee of finance, and some to a joint select committee. It was attempted to be made a question of East or West by Mr. Henry of Fayetteville, who took part in the debate.

On motion, the House then adjourned, till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

FOREIGN.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer for an extra of the 20th, giving the latest and important intelligence from Europe.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords.

SUNDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Our news schooner arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, bringing with her the private letter bags of the ship Sully, Capt. Pell, from Havre on the 13th October. The editors of the Courier & Enquirer are in possession of their regular files of Havre papers of the 13th, and Paris of the 12th of October, both inclusive.

The Sully brings the highly important intelligence, that at six o'clock, on the morning of the 8th of October, the House of Lords rejected the reform bill by a majority of forty-one. The vote stood.

For the motion (reform)...

Contents present.		128
Proxies		30
		—158
Non-contents present		150
Proxies		49
		—199
Majority against the second reading of the bill		41

This information produced great excitement in London.

Such was the excitement in London previous to the rejection of the Reform Bill, that the Po-

[illegible] Tuesday, Nov. 21st, [illegible] Vicinity of the [illegible] of certain [illegible] [illegible] collections of people had [illegible] of Lord Wellington's [illegible]

[illegible] POLAND.

[illegible] are of the 27th Sept. [illegible] Modlin on the 26th. A [illegible] Sept. [illegible] any had [illegible] Sept. and [illegible] Prince [illegible] Governor [illegible] as the [illegible] appeared, which [illegible] in Poland [illegible] members, [illegible] usual to [illegible] poured [illegible] and [illegible] every friend of humanity, must [illegible] over the fate of Poland, leave but unfortunate Poland—her name is blotted from the map of nations.

From Belgium, we learn that the armistice between that country and Holland, which expired on the 10th October, was further prolonged to the 25th October. In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives also, a warm discussion a proposition to inquire into the causes of the late defeat of the Belgian troops was carried. On the same day, the Senate adopted a law respecting the domiciliary searches for concealed arms, 19 to 11.

In France, we find all as tranquil as at our last dates. The hereditary Peerage was rejected by a vote of 321 against 87.

The accounts of the Cholera at Vienna, in Hungary, and Gallicia, are of a tranquilizing character. The disease has assumed a mild character, and is generally subsided. In the Austrian Army a great many soldiers are allowed to return home on furlough.

Letters from Triest mention upon the authority of a communication received from Syra, that a reconciliation between the Greeks and their Government is likely to be effected. as Capo D'Istrias had at length decided upon the convocation of a National Assembly, the elections for which were occupying the attention of the whole country.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 21

By the arrival last night of the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th October, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th October all inclusive; together with London Shipping Lists of Saturday the 8th. Our accounts from London, via Havre, were to half past 6 o'clock of the morning of the 8th; and this arrival has put us in possession of dates thence, two days later. Nothing was talked of but the fate of the Reform Bill—it seems to have been the all engrossing topic, as far as the result was known in the Kingdom—and it had spread with telegraphic speed—meetings were called in various places in London, Liverpool, &c. at which, as well as in private circles, the firmness of the king was applauded, the course of the ministers approved, and full reliance placed in their ability and integrity.

The loss of the Bill has been deeply and sincerely regretted by every friend of the country—some of the papers in our possession, are dressed in mourning in consequence—no serious acts of violence had been committed, but fears were entertained that the persons and property of those Peers who voted in the majority, may not be respected by the populace. We have not yet heard how Scotland or Ireland received the intelligence.

From the London Observer of 10th October, we copy the following article:—

"Speculation is busy on the line of conduct which will be pursued by Earl Grey. We believe that, up to the moment we are writing, Earl Grey has determined not to resign; and that, encouraged by the House of Commons and the voices of the majority of the people, he will make an effort to carry his bill by calling to the Upper House a number of the eldest sons of its present members who are supporters of the bill, so that the new titles will be gradually absorbed by the ancien aristocracy—by raising some of the more distinguished commoners to the peerage with limited remainders—and by calling a small portion of the Irish and Scotch nobles to seats in the British Legislature.

If the consent of his majesty be obtained to these expedients, and there is no reason at present to purpose that it be withheld, a new bill will be forthwith passed through the commons and sent up to the lords, with a certain prospect that after some reasonable modifications, it will receive the assent of every portion of the Legislature. In the midst of these doubts and difficulties, the people keep the even tenor of their way, and though a deep sense of regret appears to prevail not a single case of tumult has occurred."

At the late session of Congress we addressed a petition to the Senate of the U. States, asking the abolition of newspaper postage, which from the multiplicity of matters of more consequence, was not acted upon. Since that time, the subject has received attention in various quarters, and appears to be every where favorably thought of, and nothing is probably necessary to secure the abolition, but that an effort be made by those most interested. To the fraternity of Editors, it is a matter of some interest; and we invite our brethren in Virginia particularly. to co-operate in a petition to Congress.

The postage on newspapers, is worth little to the Government, now too in the unprecedented dilemma of not knowing how to dispose of its redundant revenue. It is extremely vaxatious in its collection to those who receive and those who pay, and in this latter aspect circumscribes the circulation of newspapers.—But we have a much more serious objection to it. It is the pretence for exercising a Governmental inquisition into the private affairs of the conductors of the Press, odious in principle, and we have no doubt, wrested by those who now enjoy power, to proscriptive ends. R. Whig.

The [illegible] upon it.

By a [illegible] head, it will be [illegible] introduced into the [illegible] well to make an appropriation for the rebuilding of the State house. It is said that the bill will be opposed by Mr. Tenner of Fayetteville.—So the question of Convention will soon be on the carpet.

This day our National legislature meets. This day assembles the congregated wisdom of the nation. This day meets the representatives of the people, to pass laws for their happiness and prosperity, to hear their grievances and to redress them. Have we of the South none to offer? Let our deserted mansions—our waste farms—our discontented population answer. Will they hear our complaints, and will they redress them? This is a question which we cannot so easily answer. But if they consult the happiness of the people—if they wish for the stability of our Republican institutions they will hear them and they will redress them.—They will not trample under foot our petitions, and mock our sufferings. The cup of our bitterness is full to overflowing. We cannot much longer drink the bitter draught. We do not threaten. The South is not Gascony. We speak what we believe to be a solemn truth and the Tariff party had as well hear it now, though coming from an obscure country Editor, for they will hear it and that too in a voice which will make them tremble for the safety of their iniquitous system. They will hear it burst simultaneously from the mouths of the whole South. The South has sworn to defend the constitution of the United States and she will be true to her oath. She will not much longer stand by and witness the rude assaults of its enemies without making an effort to save it—without making some attempt to rescue it from its threatened destruction.

☞ The foreign news in our paper of to-day will be found highly interesting. The reform will has been lost in the House of Lords by a considerable majority, against the will not only of the king and his ministry, but against the will of the PEOPLE.

The subject of the Internal Improvement of our State is daily forcing itself upon us. We may delay acting upon it for a short time but it will be only for a short time. The march of our sister States in the race is so rapid and at the same time is of such vast benefit to their citizens, that we cannot much longer remain idle spectators. We must soon fall in with the current. Let us begin to examine the different plans which have been or may be presented to us for the accomplishment of this object—Let us weigh them calmly and dispassionately. Let us lay aside prejudice and the passions which may have been engendered in party. Let one thing in particular be consulted:—*Cheapness*. By cheapness we do not mean that which costs the least money,—far from this,—those things which cost the least we often find to be the dearest. But let us look to that plan which will do the most good in proportion to the amount of money necessary for its accomplishment & we will be very apt to fall upon the best one. The sooner we begin seriously to reflect upon this important subject, the better. We are now out of debt;—We are at peace with the world;—There is no violent party contests to draw off our attention from a dispassionate consideration of the subject;—The low price of our products now, make the cost of transportation more apparent to us all and consequently the necessity which exists for lessening that cost. When we got twenty-five or thirty dollars for our Cotton, we did not feel the charge of fifty or seventy-five cents

[illegible] of this [illegible] in the following—"them [illegible] and still be at work, a spirit of determined hostility to the Union; and it has been the [illegible] efforts [illegible] free mouth (to Mr. Dallas one of the [illegible]) that have preserved the United States from overacts of dismemberment. *We South of S C* is in the foremost ranks of this holy land of Patriots." Pshaw! Nonsense.

"We are restrained in our trade with foreign nations, and where we could be supplied with any manufacture cheaper from them, but must buy the same from Britain, the difference of price is a clear tax. Britain." *Dr. Franklin*

We find the above sentiment quoted by the Hon Mr. Verplank in his letter to Gov. Drayton, on the constitutionality of the Tariff, and his assent to its truth. Yet he denies the identical doctrine when advanced by Mr. McDuffie. "We are restrained in our trade with foreign nations" by prohibitory duties and are compelled to pay more to the northern monopolists for their manufactures than we would have to pay for the same manufactures were the door open to competition by the repeal of those duties, and Mr. McDuffie says this difference of price is a clear tax to the Northern manufacturer. Now where is the difference between this doctrine and that of Dr. Franklin? There is none. They are the same. Yet this mighty champion of the Tariff assents to the one and denies the other. What precious consistency! But the National debt is nearly paid off and New-York will get more than her share of the Revenue arising from the iniquitous system, should the plan of a distribution of the surplus revenue according to population, ever be carried into effect. Is there any faith to be placed in such men? Is there any faith to be placed in one who assents to a principle when it does not touch his pocket, but who denies it the moment his avarice is excited? Mr. Verplank may be sincere in his notions, but this glaring inconsistency makes us believe that "his honesty is not above suspicion."

We have frequently been asked the question what specific object of Internal Improvement we are in favor of, since we are opposed to the construction of a rail road from Fayetteville to this place. This is a question not for us to answer. Our object has been and still is to lay before our readers all the information that we can collect upon the subject of Internal Improvements; It is the duty of the people to say what system they will have. We were opposed to a road from Fayetteville because we thought it *sectional*. Upon this subject we have laid aside all sectional feelings and will go for that plan which we think will be of the most benefit to the *whole* State. And we hope that every man who has at heart the welfare of our State will do the same.

☞ Henry Clay has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky for the next six years, by a majority of *nine votes*. Col. Johnson was his most formidable opponent. What chance has a man for the Presidency, who can only carry the vote of his own State by a majority of *nine*? We think that Mr. Clay had better Cincinatus-like, retire to his farm in Illinois and there spend the remainder of his days.—He has already done enough for glory. His name already stands enrolled among those who have pushed their country to the precipice of destruction by their unhallowed ambition.

A dinner was given to the Hon. R. Y. Hayne and to Gov. Hamilton at Pineville on the 20th ult. as a token of the esteem of their fellow citizens of that place.

The legislature of Georgia has nominated Genl. Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency.

[illegible] Raleigh Register [illegible] the Tariff [illegible] entry, unanimous to the seat [illegible] of the U. S. from the Wilmington district [illegible] resign, on account of bad health.

We are informed by Mr. John M. Thomas, Jailor of Davidson County, that the jail of that County is now *tenantless*. This has not occurred before since Davidson has been a County.

A Mr. Babbit of Person county, who had a Rattlesnake caged, was bitten by it while playing with it, (it being in a torpid state) on the 15th Nov. He suffered the most excruciating pain and died in about 6 hours after the bite.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1831.

Dear Sir,

You will see from the papers of this place, the organization of the two houses of the legislature and the election of speakers. You may be surprised at Mr. Caldwell's large vote over his competitor, who is a gentleman of amiable manners and of sound Republican principles. This was owing to the fact that Mr. Caldwell was supported by the West, as the convention candidate and by the Eastern Federalists and their influence. The election of the speaker of commons also requires explanation: Mr. Fisher arrived here much indisposed, so as to confine him to his room and thus he was rendered unable to counteract the efforts made against him. He had to encounter opposition from two quarters. First from the anti-conventionists of the North East, who were anxious at the beginning of the session to give the West, a demonstration of their stength.—Secondly, from the Cape-Fear interest who are so solicitous for the removal of the seat of Government to Fryetteville. Mr. Fisher has steadily refused to pledge himself in favor of Fayetteville, and therefore they wished to defeat his election, but in this they failed. Mr. Fisher's sentiments had been known here before the meeting of the legislature, that he acted in relation to this matter for the good of the *whole* and not with a view to the interest of a part. His political enemies about home knowing these to be his sentiments, seized the occasion to rally the Fayetteville interest against him and succeeded. Mr. Sawyer and his supporters were manly Republicans, who preferred Fisher to Henry and who had no idea of jeopardising the good cause. Mr. Sawyer, therefore, after the 1st ballot perceiving the object of his opponents, very promptly and magnanimously withdrew from the contest and united in the election of Mr. Fisher.

His Excellency Gov. Owen is on the ground, repaying by his exertions, those who aided him last year in his efforts for the United States Senate.

Report also says (what I regret to state) that Genl. Iredell was generous enough to assist the legislature in the organization of the two houses;—and you know, these old Federalists have a remarkable faculty in scenting out their man.

Very respectfully.

We learn from a letter of a later date than the above that Messrs. Scott, Pearson, O'Bryan and Waddle are spoken of as candidates for Solicitor of this district.

The Cape-Fear Members, it is said, with two or three exceptions are opposed to convention, unless it be limited to the object of removing the seat of Government. This is a convention for *their interests* not *ours*. This is a Convention which the West does not want and which the West will not have. So they may change their *tug*.

[illegible] consulting principle. [illegible] people were guided by principle; now they are guided by men. When shall we see a return of the good old customs of our fathers! '98.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A writer in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal under the signature of "Spectator" says that the citizens of Salisbury have given over all notions of doing any thing more upon the subject of Internal Improvements. This is a libel upon the town. The citizens of Salisbury feel as deep an interest in the Internal Improvement of the State as they ever did. It is true they would not vote for memorializing our legislature to cause a survey to be made for a Rail-road from Fayetteville to this place. But does this argue any less zeal in the cause? Because they are not ready to direct their efforts to any *specific* object of improvement can it be inferred that they never intend so to do? They know and the writer too ought to know that a memorial from the citizens of Salisbury *alone* would have no effect upon the legislature. They want other counties to second their efforts. They want the efforts of all the friends of the cause in the State to be concentrated upon one object.

They want the people to reflect calmly and dispassionately upon the subject and not to run headlong in the matter. They know that the present apathy upon the subject among the people is our want of success in all our former undertakings, and they know too that our former undertakings were unsuccessful, because our plans were formed and adopted without reason or reflection.

A CITIZEN OF SALISBURY.

FIRE!

On last Friday, about 3 oclock, P. M. the House on Raleigh Street, owned by Gen. Bryan and occupied by Mr. M. A. Smith as a residence, took fire, and was totally consumed. Mr. Smith saved his furniture, &c. but Mr. Parham lost a considerable amount in Working tools. The fire was the result of accident.

Oxford Examiner.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, DEC. 5, 1831.

Cotton in seed	1.62½ to 1,75,
Clean do.	6½ to 7;
Corn	25
Oats	20
Pork	$4,50
Sugar	9 a 11
Coffee	16 a 18
Salt	$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	6
Flour	$3,25

FAYETTEVILLE, November 23.

Flour	$4½ a 4½;
Bacon	9 a 10;
Corn	40 a 50;
Cotton	7½ a 7 70;
Salt	65 a 75;
Iron	4 a 5;
Sugar, brown	7 50 a 8 50;
Coffee	15 a 00;
Molasses	35 a 37½;
Flaxseed	$1 20 a 1 25;
Wheat	75 a 00;
Whiskey,	40 a 00;

Co[illegible], Nov. 21.

Bacon, lb.	10 a 10½;
Brandy, cog. gall.	180 a 225;
Apple,	30 a 40;
do Peach,	45 a 50;
Cotton, inferior to fair,	6 a 7½;

[illegible]

[illegible] Court of Equity for Lincoln county, [illegible] Isaac W. Hoyne, Harriet Hoyne and Sarah Hoyne, infants, by their Guardian, and in obedience to the decree of said Court, I shall sell, at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Lincolnton, on the 1st day of January next (being Tuesday of the County Court,) a valuable Tract of Land, lying in said county, near the Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river, containing about 320 acres.

The above land is represented to be first rate as to soil, and well timbered, with a small improvement, and about 25 or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, would do well to view the premises, and attend the sale.

Conditions.—one and two years credit, bond and approved security required.

By order of the Court,

JNO. D. HOKE, *Clerk and Master.*

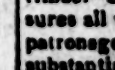
Nov 19, 1831. 6t3

☞ FEMALE SCHOOL. ☜

THE health [illegible] female teacher in Statesville [illegible] restored as to justify the belief [illegible] the exercises of the School in that place will be renewed on the first day of January. Branches taught, and terms of tuition as formerly

3t2 M A CALDWELL.

GOODMAN'S HOTEL.



HAS been removed for a short time to the House in the rear of his new establishment which is yet in an unfinished state. He is prepared to afford usual accommodations to his friends and old customers.

3t3 JOS. GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C

New Goods!

DANIEL K CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange

600

Joseph Conrad,

CABINET MAKER.

INFORMS the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he has commenced the Cabinet Business on main street a few doors east of the Court House, where he will be happy to attend to all orders for work in his line. Those who may want Furniture, would do well to call and see his. He has several pieces now finished, and intends to keep a general assortment on hand, made of Mahogany and Maple, Walnut, &c.

Having a large supply of the above timber on hand, well seasoned, he assures all who may favour him with their patronage, that he will make them good substantial work, and at prices to correspond with the times. Orders for furniture will be promptly attended to by Nathan Parks, who attends to this establishment, or myself in Lexington, Davidson County.

3t2 *Salisbury December 1st, 1831.*

THE Subscriber proposes to open a school in Salisbury N. C. on Monday the 2nd of January 1832.

Rates of Tuition—For the various branches of an English Education $6 per session (of five months)

For all the branches of a classical Education, preparatory to admission into College $15 per session.

3t4 ROBERT ALLISON.

POETRY.

LOOK NOT ON THE WINE WHEN IT IS RED.

BY WILLIS.

Look not on the wine when it
Is red within the cup.
Stay not for pleasure when she lifts
Her tempting beaker up!
Though clear its depths, and rich it glows
A spell of madness lurks below.

They say 'tis pleasant on the lip,
And merry on the brain;
They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
And dulls the tooth of pain.
Ay—but within its glowing deeps,
A stinging serpent unseen sleeps.

Its rosy lights will turn to fire,
Its coolness turn to thirst:
And, by its mirth, within the brain,
A sleepless worm is nursed.
There's not a bubble at the brim,
That does not carry food for him.

Then dash the brimming cup aside,
And spill its purple wine!
Take not its madness to thy lip—
Let not its curse be thine.
'Tis red and rich—but grief and woe
Are hid in those rosy depths below.

KING DEATH.

The words of the following fantastic Song are by Barry Cornwall—the music by Chevalier Raimund Keukomm Kramauer:

King Death was a rare old man,
He sat where no sun could shine;
And lifted his hand so yellow,
And pour'd out his coal black wine
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! for the coal-black wine.

For the coal black wine!

There came to him many a maiden,
Whose eyes had forgot to shine;
And widows with grief o'erlaiden,
For a draught of his sleepy wine.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, Ye.

The scholar left all his learning,
The poet his fancied woes;
And the beauty her bloom returning,
Left life, to the fading rose.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, &c.

All came to the rare old fellow,
Who laughed 'till his eyes dropp'd brine,'
And gave them his hand so yellow,
And pledged them in death's black wine.

VARIETY.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WHAT IS MAN?—Originally dust—engendered in sin—brought forth with sorrow—helpless in infancy—extravagantly wild in his youth—mad in his manhood—decrepid in age—his first voice moves pity—his last commands grief.

Nature clothes the beast with hair—the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales—but man is born naked—his hands cannot handle—his feet cannot walk—his tongue cannot speak, nor his eyes see aright—simple his thoughts—vain his desires—toys his delight. As soon as he puts on his distinguishing character, *reason*, he burns it with wildfire passions—paints it with abominable pride, tears it with insatiable revenge—dirts it with avarice, and stains it with lust. His next state is full of miseries—fears torment—hopes intoxicate—cares perplex—enemies assault him—friends betray him—thieves rob him—wrongs oppress him—and dangers way-lay him. His last scene is deplorable—his eyes dim, hands feeble—feet lame—sinews shrunk—bones dry—his days are full of sorrow—his nights of pain—his infancy is full of folly—youth of disorder and toil—age of infirmity.

In other words—man is a dunghill blanched with snow—a may-game of fortune—a mark for malice, a butt for envy—if poor, despised—if rich, flattered—if prudent, mistrusted—if simple, derided—his beauty, a flower—his strength, grass—his wit, a flash—his wisdom, folly—his judgment, weakness—his art, imperfection—his glory, a blaze—his time, a span—himself, a bubble. He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies sighing. So much for man. Next time I'll answer that which I engage even you cant—What is woman? M.

Vulgarity.—'By the vulgar,' said Mirabeau I do not mean the mere mob but men of every class, who reflect but little.' A very pointed definition and we may add, a very profound one; having no reference to the mere surface of manners, beneath which it, must be owned, inherent vulgarity of mind not unfrequently lurks—but to that due and constant exercise of the understanding, apart from which men are, in fact, no better, in reference to the great moral and intellectual end of the inteligent creation, than are the beasts who bear their burdens, or the brute elements upon which they tread.

"My dear," said a gallant to a lady, as they were promenading from a musical assembly on the Battery, "do if you don't C sharp you'll faint." "That," replied the lady, "would surely be D-licious; but if you saw a lady in such a predicament, would'nt you come and meet her?" "Common metre! egad," says he, "if a person measures long length on the low, I call it long particular Sharp."

When we look at a field of wheat, we find that those stalks which raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

Christianity.—Christianity is a discovery of a future life, and acquaints us with the means by which its happiness may be secured; civil government is altogether an affair of the present state, and is no more than a provision of human skill, designed to ensure freedom and tranquility during our continuance on this temporary stage of existence.

It was said of a Bath physician, that he could not prescribe even for himself without a fee, and therefore, when well, he took a guinea, out of one pocket and put it into the other.

New & Desirable,

Fall & Winter Goods.

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.

November. 3d 1831. 96tf

Land & Negroes, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Trustee.*

October. 20th 1831 94:100

Negro s Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, will, who is author, ised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

To Saddlers AND Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits. JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31*st* 1831. 95tf

THE
PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S
ALMANACK'S,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1832,

CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

BLANK DEEDS,
OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE,

Dr. A. Blumenau,

From Rostock in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Phil. Hospital.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself at the Mansion House, in Salisbury, Rowan County, N. Carolina. He graduated in Europe, served as surgeon in the Hospital after the battle of Waterloo, and was elected Ship Surgeon on his voyage to America, for three hundred passengers.

RECOMMENDATION.

I, the undesign, captain of the ship Amphitrite, from Amsterdam, lately arrived at this city with three hundred passengers, herewith certify that Dr. A. Blumenau, during the long voyage of 75 days, has treated the sick with the greatest care, and has proved himself in every respect, as a very humane man, and a skilful physician; and that out of seventy six, only two have died on the voyage.

FREDERICK RIDER.

PHILADELPHIA &c.

I certify that the foregoing is correctly printed from the original Certificate, which is regularly attested before a Notary Public of Philadelphia.

BURTON CRAIGE, Editor, Salisbury N. C.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828 tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. court of Equity, for the county of Montgomery, at last September Term of said court, I shall expose to public sale at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on Saturday the 10th day of December next, a tract of land belonging to the heirs of Robert Moss, containing three hundred acres, situated in the County of Montgomery, on Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of William Harris, Esq. and others. The above is supposed to be valuable from the signs of Gold which appear on it and there is water power on the premises. Persons wishing to embark in the Gold mining business would do well to attend. Twelve months credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the balance;—the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

4t100 JAMES L GAINES, *c. m. e.*

W. J. JONES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831. 92tf

$50 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a yellow girl named Chl[illegible] about 17 years of age, of [illegible] appearance, with a [illegible] over her eye. Said girl is an only [illegible] child to Chatham county belonging to a gentleman by the name of Hiram Cl[illegible]. She is in the habit of passing herself under the appellation of Free Louisa. She will no doubt endeavor to get into the neighborhood of her daughter, if she is not under the direction of some white person, which is more than probable, as there are circumstances which induce me to believe so.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall return the said girl to me, or lodge her in any jail so that I get her; and fifty dollars will be given to any one who shall detect the person harboring her, so that he may be brought to justice. 5t1 LEWIS GILL.

Lancasterville, S. C. Oct. 1831.

ESTATE SALE.

Extensive Sale and hiring of Negroes!

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 31st of December next, about forty likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Doct S L. Ferrand, consisting of *Men, Women, Children, Boys, and Girls.*

The object of the sale being to pay off claims against the Estate, Cash, Negotiable paper at the Salisbury Bank, or any Legal demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.

And on Monday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House aforesaid, for one year, on the usual terms fifty, or sixty negroes, of the above description, belonging to the said Estate.

96:100 R. MACNAMARA *admr.*

Rowan County N. C. Oct. 29th 183[illegible].

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gun; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

42tf

October 16th.

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

ESTATE OF DANIEL CLARY Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at November Sessions of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Daniel Clary, dec'd., I hereby request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come foward and make immediate payment.

JAS. DOUGHERTY. } *Admr. with the W. anex'd*
Nov. 25th, 1831.
99tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

WILL be sold, in this County on Monday the 26th of December next, at the dwelling house of the late William Crosby dec'd.

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

the property of said deceased. Also, at the same time and place, a number of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, a quantity of Corn and Wheat, all the household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils &c.—A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

3t1 JAMES CROSBY, *Adm'r.*

WANTED *To Hire,*

FOR the ensuing year, from *thirty* to *forty* able negroes, Men and Women, to work at the Gold Mine, on Beaver Dam Creek, Montgomery Co.—Apply to the subscriber at W. H Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury,—or at Mr Rolland Harris', Beaver Dam.

3t1 JOHN POWEL.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE,

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for thirty acres of the Capitol or Joint Stock of this State, [illegible] of North Carolina in the county of [illegible] Dakota, gen. of [illegible] C. having [illegible] to all persons concerned, that [illegible] apply to the President of the [illegible] for payment of the [illegible] to them.

[illegible] W. LONG,
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS
12:10 [illegible], dec'd.

WILL be sold for cash on the 13th of Dec[illegible] next, at the late Residence of Norman Owings dec'd, One negro boy named Jack, some corn and all the rest of the property belonging to said Estate. Due attendance and terms made known on the day of sale by me. 3t1

W. MONROE, *Admr. with the will annexed*

November 22d 1831.

State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1831.

NEWEL FORTNER and others vs Brinsly Barns and others: Petition for a distributive share. Whereas it is made to appear to the Court that Edward Barns, James Barns, Joshua Barns, Elijah Barns, Susannah Barns, Elizabeth Fortner, Alias Barns and Robert Mitchell or some of them are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given for six weeks in the Western Carolinian to said non-residents that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wilkes at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the fifth Monday in January next, then and there, to make themselves parties to said petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment and decree entered accordingly

4t4 R. MARTIN, *c. w. c. c.*

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C.

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22*nd* 1831. } J. SCOTT,
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A W Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22, 1831 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO SCOTT, *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER & Co.

Notice

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price 47

GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR Sale here by the quire or ream.—*Cheap for Cash.*

Blanks of Every

Description for Sale here.